

It still less was there any thing authorized by the law of nations. It is the right of every independent State to enter into friendly relations with every other independent State. Of course questions of prudence naturally arise in reference to new States, brought by successful revolutions into the family of nations; but it is not to be required of neutral Powers that they should await the recognition of the new Government by the parent State. No principle of public law has been more frequently acted upon within the last thirty years by the great Powers of the world than this. Within that period eight or ten new states have established independent Governments within the limits of the colonial domain of Spain, on this continent; and in Europe the same thing has been done by Belgium and Greece. The existence of all these Governments was recognized by some of the leading Powers of Europe as well as by the United States before it was acknowledged by the States from which they had separated themselves. If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formerly to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, although, as the result has proved, it would have been a precipitate step, and one from which no benefit would result to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria. But the United States have done such thing. Not only did they not yield to Hungary any actual countenance or support; not only did they not show their ships of war in the Adriatic with any menacing or hostile aspect, but they actually abstained from everything which might have been done in time past, and actually contented themselves with instituting an inquiry into the truth and reality of alleged political occurrences. Mr. Hulsemann, in his mission to Vienna, was not only sent to watch for a favorable moment to recognize the Hungarian Republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same. This, indeed, would have been a lawful object, but Mr. Mann's errand was, in the first instance, purely of inquiry. He had no power to act, unless he had first come to the conviction that a firm and stable Hungarian Government existed. The principle object the President has in view," according to his instructions, "is to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, the present revolutionary movements, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with that power favorable to the United States." Again, in the same paper, it is said: "The object of the President is to obtain information in regard to Hungary and her resources and prospects, with a view to an early recognition of her independence and the formation of commercial relations with her." It was only in the event that the new Government should appear in the opinion of the President to be stable, that the President proposed to recommend its recognition.

Mr. Hulsemann, in qualifying these steps of President Taylor with the epithet of "hostile," seems to take for granted that the inquiry could, in the expectation of the President, have been made, and that it would be favorable to Hungary. If this were so, it would not change the case. But the American Government sought for nothing but truth; it desired to learn the facts through a reliable channel. It so happened in the chances and vicissitudes of human affairs, that the result was such as to render the American agent—as was stated in his instructions to be not unlikely—found the condition of Hungarian affairs less prosperous than it had been, or had been believed to be. He did not enter Hungary, nor hold any direct communication with her revolutionary Government. He reported against the recognition of her independence, because he found that she had been unable to set up a firm and stable government. He carefully forbore, as his instructions required, to give publicity to his mission, and the undersigned supposes that the Austrian Government first learned its existence from the communications of the President to the Senate.

Mr. Hulsemann will observe from this statement, that Mr. Mann's mission was wholly unobjectionable, and strictly within the rule of the law of nations, and the duty of the United States as a neutral Power. He will accordingly feel that a little foundation there is for his remark, that "those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind, that they were exposing their embassy to be treated as a spy." A spy is a person sent by one belligerent to gain secret information of the forces and defenses of the other, to be used for hostile purposes. According to practice, he may use deception, under the penalty of being lawfully hanged if detected. To give this name and character to a confidential agent of a neutral Power, bearing the commission of his country, and sent for a purpose fully warranted by the law of nations, is not only to abuse language, but also to confound all just ideas, and to announce the wildest and most extravagant notions, such as certainly were not to have been expected in a grave diplomatic paper; and the President directs the undersigned to say to Mr. Hulsemann, that the American Government would regard such an imputation upon it by the Government of Austria, as that it employs spies, and that in a quarrel with its own, as distinctly offensive, if it did not presume, as it is willing to presume, that the word used in the original German was not of equivalent meaning with "spy" in the English language, or that in some other way the employment of such an odious term may be explained. Had the Imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy, it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such odious purpose into effect, in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic, military and naval.

Mr. Hulsemann proceeds to remark that "this extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over, without any written evidence being left on our part in the archives of the United States, had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject, by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 15th (25th) of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed this Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, in that Government should construe our silence into approving, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and means it has adopted." The undersigned re-asserts to Mr. Hulsemann, and to the Cabinet of Vienna, and in the presence of the world, that the step taken by President Taylor, now protested against by the Austrian Government, were warranted by the law of nations, and agreeable to the usages of civilized States. With respect to the communication of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Senate, and the language in which they are couched, it has already been said, and Mr. Hulsemann must feel the justice of the remark, that these are domestic affairs, in reference to which the Government of the United States cannot admit the slightest responsibility to the Government of his Imperial Majesty. No State describing the application of independence can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers in the discharge of their duties to itself to be called in question under any pretext by a foreign Power. But, even if this were not so, Mr. Hulsemann is in an error in stating, that the Austrian Government is called upon "to retract its own paper, and in respect to the honorary epithet bestowed in Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, Mr. Hulsemann will bear in mind that the Government of the United States cannot justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its agent, to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction, which a great part of the world thinks him worthy; merely on the ground that his own government regards him as a rebel. At the same time, it is to be observed, that the English Government, as a neutral Power, was regarded as the assistant of Europe as no belligerent here.

But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777, the war of the American Revolution was raging all over these United States; England was presenting that war with a most resolute determination, and by the exertion of all her military means to the fullest extent. Germany was at that time at peace with England; yet an order of that Congress, which was looked upon by England in no other light than that of a body in open rebellion, was not to be received with great respect by the Ambassador of the Empire, Queen at Toul, and by the Minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany who afterwards mounted the Imperial throne, but resided in Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed, officially acknowledged, but treated with courtesy and respect; and the Emperor suffered himself to be persuaded by that agent to furnish troops to England to enable her to suppress the rebellion in America. Neither Mr. Hulsemann, nor the Cabinet of Vienna, it is presumed, will undertake to say that anything said or done by this Government in regard to the recent war between Austria and Hungary is not borne out, and much more than borne out by this example of Imperial Court. It is believed that the Emperor Joseph the Second, habitually spoke in terms of respect and admiration of the character of Washington, and he is known to have done that of Franklin; and he deemed it no infraction of neutrality to inform himself of the progress of the revolutionary struggle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and the talents of those illustrious men who were then leading their country to independence and renown. The undersigned may add, that in 1781 the Courts of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic Congress of the belligerent Powers, to which the Commissions of the United States should be admitted. Mr. Hulsemann thinks that in Mr. Hulsemann's instructions improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia; but the undersigned has no reason to suppose that Russia herself is of that opinion. The only observation made on those instructions about Russia is that she "has chosen to assume an attitude of interference, and her preparations for invading and reducing the Hungarians to the rule of Austria—from which they desired to be released—gave so serious a character to the contest as to awaken the most painful solicitude in the minds of Americans." The undersigned cannot but consider the Austrian Cabinet as unnecessarily susceptible in looking upon language like this as a "hostile demonstration." If we remember that it was addressed by the Government to its own agent, and has received publicly only through a communication from one Department of the American Government to another, the language quoted must be deemed moderate and inoffensive. The country of nations would hardly forbid its being addressed to the two Imperial Powers themselves. It is scarcely necessary for the undersigned to say, that the relations of the United States with Russia have always been of the most friendly kind, and have never been deemed by either party to require any compromise of their peculiar views upon subjects of domestic or foreign policy or the true origin of Governments. At any rate, the fact that Austria is in her contest with Hungary, and an intimate and faithful ally in Russia, cannot alter the nature of the question between Austria and Hungary, nor in any way affect the neutral rights and duties of the Government of the United States or the justifiable sympathies of the American people. It is, indeed, easy to conceive that, in favor toward struggling Hungary would not be diminished, but increased, when it was seen that the arm of Austria was strengthened and upheld by a power whose assistance threatened to be, and which in the end, proved to be, overwhelmingly destructive of all her hopes.

Towards the conclusion of his note, Mr. Hulsemann remarks that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation, and the American Government would not fail to affect the commerce and industry of the hemisphere." As to this possible fortune, this hypothetical retaliation, the Government and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or international movements of Europe, they have no fear of events of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hulsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hulsemann those acts of retaliation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise, and Mr. Hulsemann and the Cabinet at Vienna must rest assured that in the meantime, while performing with strict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising at their own discretion the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations of the earth. Their own institutions stand upon the broadest principles of civil liberty; and the principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States—to be, in fact, the only principles of Government which meet the demands of the present enlightened age—the President has perceived with great satisfaction that, in the Austrian Empire recently introduced into the Austrian Empire, many of these great principles are recognized and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may produce the same happy effects throughout the Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have done in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Savannah Branch.

The Branch of the Church in Savannah, Mo., have cut off from their body, Mr. E. M. Kimball for false, slanderous, and wicked statements. This is right; and transgressors should be taught to know that their room is better than their company in the Kingdom and Church of God.

The Chenp Postage Bill.

This bill has become a law. It does not go into operation till the first of July next, though the coinage of three cent pieces is authorized to be commenced at once.

The rate of postage on letters, after the first of July, will, therefore, be on letters not exceeding half an ounce, three cents if prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid, for all distances under three thousand miles. Over three thousand miles, double those rates.

The following schedule shows the rates on newspapers under the new law, compared with the old:

NEWSPAPERS PER QUARTER.

Sci. Tri. More than

Miles. Weekly. do. do. Tri-do

Under 50 (new bill) 5 cts. 10 15 25

Present rate 12 24 36 48

Over 50-under 300 10 20 30 50

Present rate 12 24 36 48

Over 300-under 1000 15 30 45 75

Present rate 18 36 54 108

Over 1000-under 3000 20 40 60 100

Present rate 24 48 72 144

Over 3000-under 4000 25 50 75 125

Present rate 30 60 90 150

Over 4000 30 60 90 150

Present rate 36 72 108 180

All weekly papers free within the country where they are published. Papers of less than 11 ounces, half those rates, and papers not over 300 square inches, one-fourth those rates.

The rates on monthly and semi-monthly newspapers the same, in proportion to the number of sheets issued, as on weekly papers.—(Baltimore Patriot.)

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, to ten per cent on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1851.

UNION TICKET.

For State and County Officers.

Candidates for office at the Election on the first Monday in April.

For Judge of the 6th Judicial District.

JAMES SLOAN.

For District Clerk.

EVAN M. GREENE.

For School Fund Commissioner.

CALVIN R. CLARK.

Seat of Justice for Pottawatomie county.

AT KANSASVILLE.

For Magistrates in Kansasville Precinct.

WILLIAM VANOSOL.

ZEBEDEE COULTLIN.

For Constables in the same precinct.

ROSWELL FERRY.

WILLIAM H. GOOCH.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WM. G. WOODWARD.

Prospects of the Church.

The Church in Pottawatomie county was never more united than at the present time. Since some disaffected and murmuring ones have left, and gone to the Valley, where they will be dealt with by their own good, the various branches have seemingly melted down into a union, that we trust, will continue without interruption. There now appears a bright prospect of an early Spring; and the farming interests of this country are being pressed forward with zeal and animation by a large portion of the inhabitants; while another portion are making active preparations for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

Our exchanges say that Brewster is broken up, and his company dispersed at Santa Fe. If this is untrue, it is not untrue that he soon will be. Strang will make his own name and be taken in it. C. and his followers are so upright that they like the boy's tree, lean a little the other way. They go rather not with us, scatter abroad; and the first and most prominent signs of Apostasy, are indications of terrible bad news or tales from the Valley—all sick and dying there—starving to death—Indians killing them, &c., &c. Besides, they are quarrelling at the Bluffs or somewhere else. We would advise all such characters, to save their breath to cool their porridge; and not think the Saints have gone astray because condemnation and fear have filled their own hearts. The cause of truth is on the increase in Pottawatomie and Mills counties. A goodly number of our Methodist friends in Mills county have recently been baptized into our church, and in this town there are more or less baptized almost every week. The cause is prospering in England, Wales, and in Scotland; also on the continent of Europe—in Italy—in Denmark and in Norway; and quite a branch, we hear, is built up in Calcutta. His majesty, the King of Denmark, has accepted the Book of Mormon with other members of the Royal family, is examining it. The Book of Mormon will be at the World's Fair, in the English, French and Danish Languages by the industry and perseverance of our Missionaries in those countries. They have strong prejudices to face and to overcome; there is an ARM on which they can lean for help which is more mighty and powerful than the traditions and prejudices of the age; and while immortality buds upon the eye that is single, the sword of truth can be wielded to cut asunder the cords which have bound, so long, the inhabitants of the earth in ignorance, superstition and folly. May the Angel of Mercy sustain those laborers abroad, and nerve them with power and wisdom adequate to every emergency that may arise before them! Let the prayers of the faithful ascend on high that these swift messengers to the nations may light up the world so brilliantly that the honest in heart may see clearly, and not stumble! "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that publisheth glad tidings, &c." Hope inspires activity—activity produces the means of life, and sets all the wheels of improvement in rapid motion. "Fly swifter round ye wheels of time, and bring the welcome day!"

But a few years ago, little was said about slavery and Abolitionism. It was considered then treasonable to think or talk of dividing the Union; but how rapidly has restraint upon these subjects, fled away! States now talk of seceding from the Union—of arming themselves for the fight: Men in high places, call the Union a damnable humbug, and others set the laws at defiance with a reckless security and desperate carelessness. After the time are cut asunder which held religionists of the same creed, together: How long before political bonds will be thrown off like the surplus clothing of time about to engage in mortal combat! The days are numbered, and the Almighty knoweth the times of visitation and trouble. If these things were done in the grey twilight, what will be done in the day! And if judgment began at the House of God, what shall the end of them be that obey not the Gospel of God? We say not these things because we wish misery and confusion in the land! No, America is our home and country. We know no other; we seek no other; and while we live, may the "Stars and Stripes" that have floated on the breeze to please the eye and gladden the heart of every son and daughter of Columbia, continue to grace the American shore while the constellations of the heavens shine upon her land and upon our sea! But we say them because the Prophets of old have

said them; and we, their children, wish to sustain the honor of our fathers, and lead many of our brethren to see and embrace the truth.

"He shall send forth his angels and gather out of his Kingdom all things that offend, and that do iniquity." He has angels for all purposes that he wishes to accomplish. Some are vessels of honor, and some of dishonor. Hence the necessity of a Strang, a Brewster, a Rigdon and a Cutler, to gather the offensive ones out; as the Buzzard diligently removes putrid flesh, because he loves it, and by his labors, he secures to us a pure and fragrant air, the inhaling of which gives life and health.

As We Anticipated.

The following letter from a prominent citizen of Fremont, and an honorable man, disclaims the sentiments uttered by the Hon. Benjamin Rector, at the Convention on the 14th inst. We thought and verily believed we knew several honorable and good feeling gentlemen at Austin, and likewise in other parts of the county, whose marked courtesy and kindness towards us personally, had not become so suddenly changed into the gall of bitterness.

Had the spirit of Col. Farmers letter been breathed into the Convention, from Fremont, in place of Mr. Rector's views, it would have had a very different effect. This letter is just what we might expect from a generous and high-minded man.

With Mr. Brown, we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance; but presume him to be a gentleman, qualified for the office. Had he been better known to us, and to the people in this quarter, it might have been more to his advantage, and perhaps to ours. But with all respect for Mr. Brown, we would say, that we endeavored to make the Convention as public as we were able, and the place where it was held was suggested by Mr. Rector, from Fremont. Every member of that Convention pledged himself with uplifted hand to use all honorable means in his power, to support the nominee of said Convention. JAMES SLOAN, Esq., was that nominee; and now to be consistent, we feel it our duty to give him our unequalled and undivided support.

Though some of the Mormons are going to leave for the Salt Lake; yet two will come, where one will leave: But Mr. Sloan does not design to leave, but to remain as a permanent citizen of Pottawatomie; and it is our candid opinion, based upon the best information that we can gain, that he is better qualified for that office than any other man in the District. We have just been to his office, and examined his records of marriage licenses returned; and it is our opinion that for neatness, legibility, and fair style, there is not another record in the State, of any kind, that will compare with it. We fancy sometimes that the pen is handsomely wielded in our office; but for recording, we have seen nothing handsomer than Mr. Sloan's Penmanship. It is like print itself.

We are not, therefore, inclined to reject true merit, gained by integrity and uprightness in the transaction of public business—neither scholarship or legal attainments that can and will command respect in any law abiding community. There exists no legal impediment in his way to the Judgeship. Every man who has resided in the State six months, and in the county twenty days next preceding the day of the election is entitled to vote, provided he is a native born citizen of the United States, or a foreigner may vote if he has been duly naturalized. All legal voters must be twenty-one years old and upwards. It is hoped that no legal voter will stay away from the polls on the first Monday in April next.

McKisick's Grove, Iowa.
March 3, 1851.

FRIEND HYDE: I see from the proceedings in your Convention for the nomination of a Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, that the Hon. Mr. Rector, made statements, that there was a strong affinity between the State of Missouri, and Fremont county, Iowa, to resist the election of a Mormon to that office. I for one dissent from such declarations, and believe that there is no such understanding, and that the majority of the citizens, will vouch for what I say; and believe that the Mormons were excited into a nomination of one of their Church by such declarations that otherwise from an article in your former paper.

The greatest objection to the election of a Mormon is that they are considered as only sojourners here for a short time, and do not design making this their permanent abode, and in consequence, Mr. C. B. Brown, Esq., is candidate for the Judgeship. In him you will find that he will act the honorable part in the canvass, and will be far from indulging in any of the forebodings set forth by Mr. Rector; and if he is beat will yield to the will, and submit to the voice of the ballot box, as I hope all good citizens will do. It is not for me or any individual to say which of the two would render the most satisfaction to our mixed community, but will leave it to the free and independent voters to say, but hoping that harmony and the best good feelings may prevail.

Yours, respectfully,
T. FARMER, P. M.

To Orson Hyde, Esq.

N. B. We will get an expression from our citizens, to see whether Mr. Rector was authorized to make such declarations, or whether he took it upon himself or not, for your satisfaction.

T. F.

Weather.

The weather for several days past has been remarkably pleasant, but rather cool.

Patriarchal.

Elder William Draper, Patriarch of this branch of the Church, is desirous of going to the Valley; and he wishes those who are indebted to him, to pay him with as little delay as possible. He is ever ready to attend to the duties of his calling, and those who may wish his services, had better secure them while he is within their reach; and by so doing, secure the virtue and benefits of his office, while he may secure favor from you to an extent that will enable him to provide himself some of the comforts necessary for his long journey.

Mr. Hulsemann's and the American Secretary's correspondence is published in this days paper because of numerous solicitations of the citizens of this and adjoining Counties, who are all anxious to read it. We should have published it before had not our paper been crowded with other matter. This correspondence cannot fail to be acceptable to all who have not previously read it.

A disobedient Son will seldom make a good husband; or a disobedient Daughter a good wife. A young man that is first a son, and then a husband, is a good man; but the last was never far off.

What is Our Duty?

Mr. Benton, Democratic Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and William G. Woodward of Muscatine, Whig Candidate for the same office, have both requested us, through their friends, or rather; their friends have requested us to present them to the public eye. We presume that both these gentlemen are abundantly qualified for the office, and are good men. We have placed both their names upon the "Union Ticket" as candidates, and they are now fairly out: It is known to what political party we adhere, and we shall give the weight of our influence in favor of Mr. Woodward, the Whig Candidate. Our Whig friends stood by us in times of trouble; and now we are in justice and in honor bound to reciprocate that favor. We should not only consider it our duty, but a very great privilege to do so. Vote then, en masse, for William G. Woodward—a staunch Whig, an able lawyer, a husband and a father whose domestic relations afford him all the means of appreciating education, and present him the great incentive to action, and that too, in our behalf. William G. Woodward Esq., is the man for whom we should cast our votes on the first Monday in April, which is the 7th inst., for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Every man should be at the polls and do his duty to himself and to his country on that day.

Places of Holding Election

On Monday, the 7th inst.
Kansasville,
Trading Point,
Coanville,
Indian town,
Harris Grove, and
Rocky Ford.

Those who reside north more than thirteen miles North of Kansasville, will be entitled to vote here, and those residing in and East of the Bluffs for eleven miles South of Kansasville, may vote here. The lines are not yet definitely run, and it is therefore impossible to arrive at exactness; but we will get as nearly to the truth and correctness of our localities as we can, and call that lawful. Every man should vote somewhere, and only vote in one place, and he will not be far wrong.

Question in Theology.

Will any person please answer this question through the Guardian? What is the difference between the doctrine of a God without body, parts or passions; and the doctrine of the fool, "who hath said in his heart, there is no God?" They appear, to our dull comprehension, synonymous—Definition of nothing; absence of substance, parts or passions. We believe the preacher who said his God was never seen, neither indeed could be seen; and we will add, for the best of all reasons, there is nothing to see. No intelligent mind doubts his declarations for a moment, neither doubts that his net is cast on the wrong side of the ship.

Elder Stoddard.

This laborer in the vineyard is now confined by sickness; and those who wish to help him or his family should not wait for some one to be sent round to receive donations. The plain English of this excuse is, "I do not want to help him at all." If any one really wishes to help him, he can do it at once, and be the personal bearer of the tokens of good will that he owes to Bro. Stoddard and to his family. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Mr. John Sherratt.

It is well known to this community that the above named gentleman is deprived of hearing and speech; and being naturally free and generous hearted, advantages are often taken of him to his hurt, and to the prodigal squandering of his property by which himself and family may be reduced to want.

This is therefore to apprise all whom it may concern, that no debts of his contracting will be paid, unless his trustee authorize the said debts to be contracted. By mutual consent, and by the approval of the Statute. We are appointed said trustee.

Hon. Daniel F. Miller.

This gentleman is still mindful of us, and with his accustomed courtesy and kindness, sends us valuable public documents by which we are brought under renewed obligations of gratitude and goodwill.

Virtue.

Virtue and innocence carry their own coat of arms, and the weapons of their defence are, first: Sterling example,—a strictly moral and upright course of life;—freedom from all appearances of evil,—leaving no peg for an enemy to hang suspicion upon. Genuine virtue is generally prepared with these weapons, and she can most successfully defend herself and plead her own cause: While doubtful virtue requires art and cunning to conceal or explain away her doings.

Reece's Hoes.
Mr. Reece, of this town has manufactured some of the best Hoes that we have ever seen. His shop is at Carter's Old Stand, and may be known by the sign of the anvil. Call and look at his hoes. They are worth seeing if you do not purchase.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Council Bluffs Post Office

March 31st, 1851.

A. Allen, Daniel

B. Brown, James

C. Cooke, Joseph

D. Dewey, Dr. Wm.

E. E. E. E. E.

F. F. F. F. F.

G. G. G. G. G.

H. H. H. H. H.

I. I. I. I. I.

J. J. J. J. J.

K. K. K. K. K.

L. L. L. L. L.

M. M. M. M. M.

N. N. N. N. N.

O. O. O. O. O.

P. P. P. P. P.

Q. Q. Q. Q. Q.

R. R. R. R. R.

S. S. S. S. S.

T. T. T. T. T.

U. U. U. U. U.

V. V. V. V. V.

W. W. W. W. W.

X. X. X. X. X.

Y. Y. Y. Y. Y.

Z. Z. Z. Z. Z.

Mr. John T. Cairns.
The above named gentleman is our authorized agent in St. Louis for the Guardian. After Elder Robbins leaves, Mr. Cairns will attend to any commercial business in that city for any that may wish his services. He is acquainted with the trade, and has the general run and knowledge of business; and likewise the channels in which business may be done to profit and advantage. Emigrants and business men from the country, would do well to call on him. He has a very good business turn; is strictly honest, capable, responsible and trustworthy; and we should be glad to see him prosper in his business.

Seed Oats.
A quantity of excellent Seed Oats for sale at this Office. Call soon if you want any.

MARRIED.

In the Carterville Branch, on Tuesday evening, March 27th, by the Editor, Mr. DAVIS BARTHOLOMEW to Miss RUTH JONES.

Good cake and wine, they too we sent, We wish them bliss to great extent; And may their joys increasing flow, To perfect happiness below.

In this town, on Tuesday, April 1st, by the same, Doctor F. R. KINGSMAN to Mrs. DRUZILLA SEYMOUR, both of this town.

If this couple only knew how many good wishes were expressed towards them over the cake and wine sent to the Printers, they might draw consolation therefrom through life. Only keep on good terms with the ladies, and we'll get plenty of cake and wine; and if they will only keep on comfortable terms with the Printer, they will be sure to get good husbands. When the ladies and the Press form an alliance, we be to the balance that have to come under the lash of their tongues. The ladies and the Press: They govern the world, God bless them.

At Union Branch, by Elder Joseph W. Coolidge, on the 9th inst. Mr. JOHN LISTON to Miss SARAH R. NOYES, all of Union Branch, Iowa.

